Military Display in Honor of the Day.

BRILLIANT ORATION BY PROFESSOR JOHN M. LANGSTON.

The anniversary celebration by the Stanton Guards on Friday of the issuance of President Lincoln's "one hundred day" proclamation of freedom, was attended by large numbers, who manifested considerable interest in the proceedings. A battery of artillery was stationed in the White Lot, and at intervals during the day fired several salutes, amounting in all to one hundred guns.

THE PROCESSION.

The Stanton Guards, in their handsome blue uniform, assembled at their armory, and having formed in line of march and preceded by the Columbia Band and drum corps, under the lead of William Carter, proceeded past the City Hall and formed on Indiana avenue, the right wing resting on Third street. The pro-cession was here formed in the following order: Mounted Police, under command of Sergeant Poole ; the Chief Marshal, A. M. Green, geant Poole; the Chief Marshal, A. M. Green, and the following aids, all on horseback: Alfred Jones, William H. Brown, Sr., John L. Hickman, George W. Phillips, H. A. Wormley, Allen Poindexter, D. Allen, Alfred Parker, Robert Logan, and John Minor Botts.

The Columbia Band and Drum Corps.

The Stanton Guards, headed by Colonel

William Bowen, as follows: Company A, Captain Marshall; Company B, Captain Smith; Company C, Captain Clarke; Company D, Captain Over; Company H, Captain Young; the Ashland Brass Band.

A large delegation of laboring men from the 5th district, headed by George Forrester and Sandy Lacy as marshals, carriages containing a number of persons, among whom were Professor J. M. Langston, orator of the day; Rev. D. H. Anderson, Rev. Elisha Weaver, Messrs. Edward W. Turner, Henry Johnson, President of the Board of Trustees for Colored Schools ; O. P. Anderson, and Rev. Mr. Hall.

The procession then moved along the following route: Down Third to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Capitol, around the Capitol, through the grounds, up Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, around the Circle, down K street to Fifteenth, along Fifteenth to Vermont avenue, along Vermont avenue to Fifteen-and ahalf street, through Executive avenue to the White Lot.

The Guards presented a soldierly appearance and were repeatedly applauded on the route, particularly as they marched down between the Treasury Department and the President's Grounds, were an immense throng assembled, the entire of the terraces within the grounds being covered with people, and outside there were a large number of carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen.

AT THE WHITE LOT

On the arrival of the procession at the White Lot, the crowd took the shortest way across the grounds until they reached the platform, while

Interior of the Republic of Liberia; Hon. N. P. Chipman ; Hon. E. L. Stanton, Secretary of the District; Hon. N. G. Ordway; Goverfor William W. Holden, of North Carolina; General O. O. Howard; Hons. F. A. Boswell and Peter Campbell, of the House of Delegates; Alexander R. Shepherd; Lewis H. Douglass, of the Legislative Council; R. J. Hinton, Senator Wilson, Collector Slater, Colonel J. A. Magruder, Hon. A. B. Mullett, William Forsyth, and Henry Johnson. Mr. A. M. Green called the meeting to order.

He said that in compliment to the commanding officers of the Stanton Guards and as a recognition of his energy in organizing the battalion, he would move that Colonel Bowen be called on to preside.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. and Colonel Bowen then took the chair amid general applause. Mr. Green then announced a list of officers, among whom were Mr. Heney Johnson, secretary, and Mr. Edward W. Turner, correspond-

The chair then called on Rev. D. H. Anderson, who opened the proceedings with a fervent prayer, at the conclusion of which the band performed the Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. Henry Johnson then read the proclamation of President Lincoln, issued on the 22d of September, 1862, announcing to the people of the States then in rebellion that if they did not lay down their arms in one hundred days from that date that a proclamation would be issued declaring the freedom of all slaves within such States. He then read the proclamation of January 1, 1863, declaring freedom to all persons within the States then in rebellion.

GRATION OF PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON. Professor John M. Langston was then introduced and delivered an address, of which the

following is the substance: To day we celebrate an event, or rather a succession of events, which renders peculiarly luminous and glorious the most interesting chapter of American history; and associated inseparably with these events stands the name of the good, the great, the immortal Lincoln. The dignity and appropriateness of our cele-bration are amply vindicated by the magnitude and importance of the triumph implied in our

This achievement is one of such signal importance, of such far-reaching consequences, so essential to the national life and liberty, that it stands in moral significance second to no act recorded in our national annals. What the power not even the Republican party could fast friend.

Charles H. Porter, whom they regard as their fast friend. fathers of our Government announced in the ever have secured the control of the Govern Declaration by this act is incorporated into our ment. Considerations of patriotism, consider-National Constitution. And in practice, as ations of duty ought and must determine our responded to by a hearty good will. Six more because they were ordered to do so. in theory, "we hold that all men are created action in this regard. While it is true that the were then proposed by him, and they, too, were equal," and "that governments derive their essential and fundamental ideas of freedom, given with enthusiasm. just powers from the consent of the governed."

tue over national vice; the triumph of national law, the work of the Republican party is not law over State and national violence; the tricompleted. Nor are the purposes yet to be Democracy will find in Mr. Porter a dangerous mockery, and the courts might just as well be umph of the principles of intelligent civiliza- compution over national and State barbarism; the voter. trium; hof the principles of our national declara tion over the inculcations of a once insolent slave oligarchy; the triumph of freedom, with all its blessings, over slavery, with its incalculable evils; the triumph of Republicanism over mis-named Democracy; the triumph of Christianity itself over the infidelity and atheism inculcated by the false teachings of

In this triumph the sentiment and opinion once found expression in the statement that "this is a white man's government" and "this is a white man's country" are forever destroyed, and neither in our Bible nor State or national constitutions is there to be read, in any article. any section, clause, or phrase, the word "white," nor in any of our State or national public documents is there to be found any phraseology importing discrimination as to citizenship or political power by reason of com-

It may not be denied, therefore, that we celebrate the triumph of that Democracy which, while it forgets not the things that belong to itself, is none the less solicitous to preserve and defend those things which belong of right to all others - a Democracy which is no less just in its demands than equal and impartial

African descent be so incompatible with the fact to position as exal ed as others, our duty to

trary. I am not able to perceive any antagonism, legal or natural, between the two facts." ism, legal or natural, between the two facts."

Fourth. On the 1st of January, 1863, war being still urged against the life and liberty of the nation, the President of the United States, by virtue of the course with the states of the course with the states of the course with the states of the course with the states. by virtue of the power vested in him as com-mander-in-chief of the army and navy, in accordance with prior notice, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, did order and declare "that all persons held as slaves within certain States and designated parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free."

To the full measure of the material and moral resources of the country, the maintenance of all its industrial and financial interests, and the conservation of all that pertains to its general good.

The address of Mr. Langston was repeatedly

Fifth. The acceptance of two hundred thousand colored troops, as the contribution of four millions of disfranchised Americans to the service for the defence and maintenance of the

Sixth. The organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has not only been of large benefit to the newly-emancipated in supplying his physical wants, in furnishing food, clothing. shelter, and protection, but has contributed largely to his education and elevation, bringing to him the school-house, with many of the appliances needed for educational purposes.
Seventh. The thirteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which forever fixes in the organic law, in unmistakable

terms, the freedom of all the people of our country, was ratified on the 18th of December, Eighth. The fourteenth amendment, defining citizenship, being ratified on the 27th of July,

1868, became a part of the Constitution.

Ninth. The fifteenth amendment, declaring, in section 1, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of ser-vitude," was ratified on the 30th of March,

Thus, step by step, from the position of things, we have been advanced by legal enact ment. First, to the position of men; second, to the position of citizen; third, to the position of voters, with all the responsibilities and duties, the privileges and immunities attaching to these several characters, and all this has been accomplished since the 22d of September, 1862. On that day the first step was taken. and to-day we celebrate the completion of the grandest moral, political, and legal reformation that the world ever saw. Nine years ago today we were without country or government, legally and politically outcasts and nonde scripts. To day we are the legal peers and political equals of any and all of our fellow-

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lin coln was inaugurated President of the United States. His administration was sustained by the Republican party, and to this party belongs the honor of inaugurating and perfecting these great measures; nor is there any other great political organization in the country at once willing and able to support and maintain

First, considerations of gratitude, of self-interest, of patriotism, render it the duty of the colored American to support by his influence and vote for this great party of Freedom. And the same considerations which would induce him to support the Republican party ought to induce him to oppose and seek to defeat by all honorable means the Democratic

It does not render our duty less simple and plain that the Democratic party in some quarters is professing to accept as accomplished facts the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth nition, if made in good faith, comes at a late Among those on the platform were the fol- hour-after the Republican party has shown lowing : Hon. W. H. Johnson, Secretary of the itself the party of freedom, competent alike to effect and sustain such measures. But this recognition is not made in good faith; for Senator Thurman, as well as Alexander H. Stephens, maintains that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are unconstitutional and void. And there is no champion of the "new departure" doctrine since the death and burial of Vallandigham; with him slumbers this last of his political subterfuges. The Democratic party is to day, as in all its past history, inimical to any measure the end of which is our elevation and advancement.

But has the colored voter no claims upon the Republican party? He has; and these claims cannot be disregarded; nor have they been. In no wise, therefore, do I sympathize with the notion that the Republican party has been slow to recognize the claims of the colored voters to official places of honor, responsibility, and profit. Nor is it true that in the distribution of its patronage ditcrimination has been made against black men in favor of persons possessing a less quantity of African No small number of colored men occupy official places under the Government, and many of them are persons of pure African

Two things connected with this matter of office-holding, with regard to us, are worthy of note : First, that the Government has been and still is so willing to recognize our claims; and secondly, that so many colored men have been found so competent to discharge the duties imposed upon them as office-holders.

I am not disposed to hold that there are not yet even greater things to be done by the Republican party in recognition of our claims to official place. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the Republican party owes it to itself, not less than to us, to see to it that some able and efficient colored man be called to fill some very prominent and influential Federal position There is no indisposition on the part of leading Republicans to do this; nor is there lack

Should considerations, which cannot be overcome, make it proper for us to wait even longer for higher official recognition, we must not lose confidence in the Republican party and its lead- tention by those present, and particularly by guise upon an expedition to murder a neighbor ers. We must not suffer any such selfish con-siderations as this to determine our conduct. to leave the place even after Mr. Porter had hour of the night, toward whom they had no

as colored men. Were one's duty to support a party to depend enfranchisement, and suffrage have been work-We celebrate the triumph of national vir- ed into the texture of our national and State cheers for the speaker and the able manner he law, the work of the Republican party is not had defended the principles of the party. are in the hands of a banditti; the law is a Baltimoreans. One of them yesterday remarked afforded all students in attendance.

The work of the Republican party will not critical professions. be completed till the liberty and equal rights, the common privileges and immunities which belong to us all, are secured soyond possibility of reversal or overthrow.

Its work will not be done till State and national laws are enacted, guaranteeing to all citizens, without regard to color, by the imposition of heavy penalties for their violation, that he, and his daughter's husband after him, discretion, from mere fine to imprisonment, and till the law against outrages perpetrated by the Ka-Kiux and the bill to enforce the fifteenth not be rightfully indulged in. The American amendment are duly executed. In order to the enactment and execution of

such laws, we must create through the Republican party, and the instrumentalities furnished by it, a healthy, regenerated public sentiment : and to accomplish this, education, thorough and broad, in regard to our rights and the duty man to whom that wealth will be unimportant. McIntire, William Teal, David Collins, and of our white fellow-citizens everywhere to Experience and observation alike tell him that recognize and respect them, is indispensable. Questions connected with the national currency, the national debt, the levy and collection of taxes, the tariff and civil service reform, not to mention other matters of interest which claim

thoroughly discussed and acted upon. No political organization in our country is so are not fit to marry any but the rich men they

of citizenship that the two cannot exist to cultivate virtue and intelligence as the real gether. If they can co exist in nature and basis of individual and national elevation is reason, then they do exist in persons of the apparent and binding. These—emancipation, indicated class, for there is no law to the concriteria and measurement of liberty-are, in Result of the Ku-Klux Trial in ourselves serviceable "in our day and generation." To the full measure of our numbers and

and warmly applauded, and at its conclusion authority of law and the integrity of the Union, called for three cheers for him, which were given with a will.

The Chair then introduced General N. P.

Speech of Hon, Chas. H. Porter At a Republican Mass Meeting held in Richmond, Va., on the 19th Instant.

[From the Richmond Daily State Journal.] As previously announced, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at City Springs' Park, on Eighth street, which was called to order by Joseph M. Humphreys, Esq.
On motion, Dr. E. H. Smith was elected chairman and William H. Lester appointed

secretary. The chairman having announced the object of the meeting to be to hear an address from Mr. Porter, the Rev. Mr. Barlow, of New York, was called upon to pray, who responded in a brief but fervent prayer, appealing to the Throne of Grace in behalf of the entire people of the

At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Porter addressed the large crowd present in a telling and effective speech of near three hours in length; none too long for those who listened

Mr. Porter apologized for his long separation from the people of his district, which was due cution of a law of the United States, which is to family afflictions, and the necessity he felt specified to be the act approved May 31, 1870, He had now returned refreshed and invigorated. and felt competent to the task of making an active and vigorous campaign against the enemies of equal rights and the liberties of the people. He vindicated the action of Congress in its passage of the Ku-Klux bill, which he said the Republican members of Congress regarded as an absolute necessity for the protection of the lives and property of the loyal people of the South. Congress had done a noble work; had performed its duty, from doing which it had found great relief.

He ventilated the thieving acts of the Tammany Ring in New York, and proved that its object was to obtain possession of the Government, in order that it might secure an enlarged field for the prosecution of its dishonest business. The exposure of its infamies was due to two or more persons confederate and agree the fearless action of Republican journals, and with the intent set out in the indictment, and had led to such a revolution in New York as all who consent and agree are guilty of the would give the Republican party of that State success in the coming Presidential election.

He defended the financial policy of the

present Administration, and showed that by a judicious system of revenue collections and an the public debt had been reduced to a manageable affair.

ath bad fallen victims to the cruelty of the Ku-Klux, since the war, and that the records of the investigating committee would furnish proof of the correctness of his statement.

He argued at length the ample provisions of cause. the civil rights bill, by which the rights of the colored people might be secured by having their cases transferred from the State to the Federal courts, in which they could obtain the advantage of trial by loyal jurors.

He showed the colored people where their rights had been outraged by the denial to them of trial by mixed juries, and that there was a determination, on the part of partisan officials in the State, to annul the provisions of the and if you believe from the evidence what is a gun to parties going on the Justice raid. State constitution granting them an equal participation as jurors. The rights of the colored people to the enjoyment of public privileges had been denied them by their ejectment from street cars and other public conveyances; but they had means afforded them, by the provisions of the civil rights bill, to enforce their demands. The present condition of affairs, said he, is due to the action of members of the Republican party in Virginia, who had asked the admission of the State without requiring the members of the Legislature to take the test-oath. He, as a representative of the party in Congress from Virginia, had protested against the admission of the State unconditionally, and those who had been opposed to him now saw their error, but too late to cor-

He earnestly appealed to those present to attend promptly their ward meetings, and to leave no work undone that would complete the thorough organization of the party. To be organized is to defeat Democracy in November, and to do this and secure a Republican Legislature, was to secure to the colored people in fact the right which they now hold under the

Constitution only in form. He urged the selection of their best, ablest, and most judicious men to represent them in the approaching State and nominating conof ability on the part of the colored voters of ventions, and while he would not discourage the country to furnish the man for such place. | the acceptance of new converts, he would be unwilling to trust them as far as he would the

long and well tried members of the party. His speech was listened to with marked at-Our obligation to sustain the Republican party | ceased addressing them. No man, within the | ill-will : who had never wronged them, and is binding upon us as Americans no less than circle of our acquaintance, possesses to a whose property they had no desire to steal.

> He concluded his remarks by offering three cheers for the Republican party, which was men? Not from personal motive or ilf-will, but

The meeting adjourned after giving three compassed without interest to the colored and powerful enemy, and he has determined to closed. wage a fearful warfare upon it and its hypo-

> The False Education of our Daughters.

The English nobleman who sends to Paris to by counsel. for his daughter's dresses is reasonably certain can continue sending, and that in the training all likelihood be called—that he cannot hope as follows: that his family wealth can long survive him, any more than that his daughter will love a wealth in this country rarely continues in a family three generations, and that at any time | Teal, and William Tanner, Jr. he may find bimself a poor man again. Yet When the trial first opened two included in he regulates his life and that of his children as the indictment pleaded guilty, and a nolle pros. if his wealth and theirs were assured forever, was entered in the case of two others. Fifconsideration, are yet to be more fully and and as though the habits of a lifetime were to teen in all were included in this indictment. be broken like wisps of straw. His daughters It is interesting to trace the progress of the completion of the country is an able to handle those subjects as the Republican and be to handle those subjects as the Republican and accomplishment of these great results.

First of all, on the 16th day of April, 1862, Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia.

Second. On the 22d of September, 1862. Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation of freedom, the mixth suniversary of which will be the subject of proclamation of freedom, the mixth suniversary of which was a mixtured produced men, newly emandicated as a state of the United States, issued the opening of the United States, issued the order of the Union, Baltimoreans ought not to have any prejudice against colored people of one and its design the three of the Union, States of colors of the Union, States of Colors of the Union, States of the Union, States of Colors of the Union, St

## GUILTY.

North Carolina.

Ten of the Prisoners in the Justice Case Convicted.

[Special correspondence of the Chronicle.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21, 1871. The closing arguments in the case of the United States vs. Randolph Abbott Shotwell and fourteen others, indicted under the enforcement act of Congress for Ku kluxing, attracted an immense concourse of spectators to the court room to day.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY. Gentlemen of the Jury: Now that the evidence on the part of the United States is closed, and the defendants have declined to offer any

testimony, and after the patient attention which you have given both to the witnesses and the ounsel, it is our duty to give you some directions to guide you in making up your verdict. And first, gentlemen, you are free from all difficulty respecting the construction of the act of Congress under which this indictment has been drawn, and which has been so frequently read

or quoted to you during the trial, for the court charges you that, so far as the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1871, is concerned, it is in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and you as well as me are bound to respect and enforce it. These parties are charged in three counts

with a conspiracy, which is an agreement on the part of two or more persons to do an unlawful thing, or to do a lawful thing in an lawful way.

They are charged, first, with conspiring to deprive James M. Justice of his right to vote for a member of Congress; and secondly, with conspiring to beat him for having advocated and supported the election of a certain person as a member of the House of Representatives; and thirdly, with conspiring to hinder the exespecified to be the act approved May 31, 1870, for rest from the ardnous duties of public life, and the first section thereof. In the opinion of the court, and it is so charged, there has been no time since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States that Congress has not had the power to punish all who obstructed, either by intimidation or force, voters at the election of its own members or of the officers of the National Government.

Any argument to the contrary which the defense have to make in addition to that offered already the court will hear, upon a motion to arrest judgment, should that be necessary. It is not for you to consider.

The offense charged is a conspiracy. It is not the assault or actual beating or injury that constitutes the crime. These are the mere re- \$5,000. sults of the conspiracy. These are the conspiracy in motion. The offense is complete when

conspiracy.

Those who actually engage in carrying out what has been agreed upon ; those who effect the intimidation or beating, or actually use the force to hinder the execution of the law, are nonest payment of them into the Treasury, as not more guilty of the conspiracy than those compared with the Johnson administration, who, though not actually present, agreed, conthe public debt had been reduced to a manager. unlawful result accomplished.

the military filed regularly into the path, and amendments to the Constitution. This recogand were about to hang him for the same

had been, and a prominent part of it was his and to pay a fine of \$500. support and advocacy, both by his voice and The same sentence was imposed in the case

If you believe, gentlemen, this was the fact, and that for this as well as other political acts he was beaten, then the crime charged in the first two counts of the indictment is complete. stated in addition by Mr. Justice, that he was only released upon promise to abandon that political course and from voting as he pleased for Federal officers thereafter, then the parties fine of \$500. Spencer Moore, who had pleaded who entered into this conspiracy are guilty of guilty when the trial commenced, was sentenall the counts in the indictment. It is neces. ced to be imprisoned for six months. Julius sary, however, after you have found the crime Fortune, who also pleaded guilty, was let off charged was committed, that you find from the | with a like sentence. evidence whether or not the parties at the bar are the parties, not who actually committed the assault, but who entered into the conspiracy to have it committed

The witnesses are mostly accomplices, but a jury, though it ought to be careful about it. may, and sometimes ought to, convict upon the testimony of one accomplice. If you believe these accomplices, and find them in addition corroborated by other witnesses or circumstances, you may as readily convict upon their testimony as upon any other.

Who the guilty parties are is a mere question of fact which it is no part of the province of the court to determine. That remains your duty to discover from the evidence. In conclusion, gentlemen, the court cannot refrain from commending this cause to your

most serious attention. In a long experience on the bench we have never seen a case which presented, if the witnesses speak truly, facts of such unprovoked wickedness and brutality. In most cases heretofore tried before the in its enormity, in this: that some seven or eight witnesses have stated in a court of justice upon oath that they themselves went in disgreater degree the confidence of the colored They state they dragged him, from the side of people of this district, than does the Hon. his sleeping wife out into a fearful storm,

> moment, and he a stranger. And why, gentle-Gentlemen, if you find these facts from the

> As you find the truth to be from the eviguilty and others not guilty. You have nothing to do with the punishment

of these parties, and it ought not to be alinded The act of Congress gives the court large

should have no weight with you.

William Seruggs.

Those acquitted: F. A. Shotwell, Calvin

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

that your honors completely and well know that the full object of this prosecution has been accomplished by the conviction of all persons in this trial. I now leave this defendant in your honors' hands, asking mercy, mercy,

mercy! Shotwell was then asked to stand up and not be pronounced upon him.

He replied: I think the testimony in many Nashville of May 25, 1871, prohibiting white

cases has been very false; in some cases it was persons and persons of color from cohabiting as October 10, 1871. ridiculously false.

Judge Bond. Is that all you have to say?

Shotwell, (very nervous and excited.) That March 26, 1870, which is in these words: is all I have to say. Judge Bond. In the opinion of the Court

with this offense; you were a neighbor of this man, (Justice;) it is not alleged at all that you wife in this State, is prohibted." We presume had the slightest animosity toward him except that Stephen and Elizabeth Boyd were married that which arose from differences of political several years before the adoption of the new opinion; in the dead hour of night you are the constitution, as they have several children. man who led this party of ruffians to his house We will not pause to discuss the question and pointed out the way to his bed chamber : that they made an attack upon him, and took | this adoption-the parties living in this State him out from his wife and children. Now, if at the time of the adoption-this constitutional anybody can say anything in mitigation of that provision is not void, because impairing the should like to hear it. But because of the feeling that everybody must have for that man, (your father,) who has borne so excellent a character in the community, that even the Boyd, before United States Commissioner Court feels reluctant to exercise the punish- Trimble, that Recorder Hale had violated the meut on you that you deserve.

The judgment of the court in your case, Shotwell, is, that you be imprisoned, at hard labor. for the term of six years, and that you be fined

Shotwell was then taken into the custody of the marshal and marched to jail, looking very pale, and seeming considerably agitated and

THE SECOND SENTENCE. Mr. Fuller. May it please your Honors, I understand that Mr. Amos Owens has a con-

siderable family-a wife and seven or eight children-who are principally females. Judge Bond to the prisoner. You live at Cherry Mount?

Owens, the prisoner. Yes, sir. Judge Bond. Can you state to the court some reason why you ought not to be pun-Owens. Well, as far as I understand the thing I don't think I ought to be punished, because I don't think I have had justice given

me if I am tried. The Court. Where you live up at Cherry Mount was the place where these men met. They had no counsel from you of what you were going to do. You have a wife and children. You know that Justice had a wife and children. You are the man who initiated some of them into the order, and gave them the means and the help to go and commit this outrage. I don't see how, considering your age and that you are a man of property and influence in your neighborhood, I don't see how the Court can discriminate between you and

Shotwell The judgment of the Court is that you be imprisoned at hard labor six years, and be fined A LIGHTER SENTENCE.

The next sentence was imposed upon Adolohus De Priest. The Court. Can you read and write? Prisoner. Yes, sir. The Court. What is your business?

Prisoner. Farmer. The Court. Have you anything to state yourolf in respect to this matter? Prisoner. Not particularly that I know of. The Court. How old are you?

Prisoner. Going on twenty. The Court. The Court, in consideration of term of two years, and pay a fine of \$500.

oned at hard labor for a period of two years hard labor for four years, and \$500 fine. Collins is nearly sixty-four years of age, and

George Holland was sentenced to be impris-

He was also a member of the Klan. Wm. Scruggs was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor three years and to pay a

THE RIGGERSTAFF CASE The Court to-day began the trial of the indictment against five persons, Ka Klux, for whipping Aaron Biggerstaff, a citizen of Rutherford county. Mr. Biggerstaff received two visits from the Klan, the last time barely escaping with his life, and only on condition that he would abandon the Republican party, and stop prosecuting the Ku Klux. Three of these were convicted to-night. The grand jury has found an indictment against fifty-one other Ku-Klux engaged in the outrage upon Hon. James
M. Justice.

Surgery, No. 628 F street northwest.

Joseph Taber Johnson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and

A Badge of Degradation.

We hope that the thousands of strangers now visiting our city will not regard the placards on some of our city passenger cars-"Colored persons admitted to this car-as an indication that the people of Baltimore sympathize in this cowardly and sneaking violation of the laws of courts, attempts at murder had either ill-will or the United States. If they will look into the plunder for a motive. But this case is singular cars thus infamously labelled they will find them filled with white citizens, often to the exclusion of those for whom they are pretended to be exclusively intended. Baltimore has suffered enough in the eyes of the liberal-minded of other sections from the passions and prejudices of a few narrow-minded people, and we protest against this Railway Company any further publicly placarding an intimated prejudice which does not exist. If the officers of this Company persist in retaining these signs we hope that our citizens will let all such cars pass up and down the streets empty until such a time as the United States Courts shall force them to make no distinctions as to the accommodation of those who desire to use their cars. We do not believe, among the many thousands and Orphan Asylum connected with the Instituevidence to be true, and if it be true they canof intelligent visitors now in the city, there are tion. not be punished, I tell you solemnly there is no one hundred who do not regard these placards security for our lives in North Carolina. You as a disgrace to the boasted civilization of tice, unsurpassed by any in this city, will be generous and hospitable, and courteous and cultivated, as those of Baltimore, with all the dence the jury may bring in a general verdict indications of the highest grade of civilization, of guilty as to all the parties, or not guilty as to all, or they may find some of the parties placarded as possessing a color projection that placarded as possessing a color prejudice that is discarded and discountenanced both North and West of them, and is rapidly dying out even at the South We replied that the Company was pandering

to the prejudices of the ignorant and vicious portion of the community; that there were but The jury retired a few minutes to 8 o'clock, of the city who did not look upon these signs and after an absence of an hour, came into as a public degradation. Then, again, they knows, if he knows anything, that the habits of luxury in which his child is reared unfit her case of eight, and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of the colored people have no chance of second and acquittal in the case of three ten three te for the duties of the life to which she will in of the prisoners. The names of the guilty are curing a seat in the designated cars, and Randolph Abbott Shotwell, Adolphus De-Priest, Amos Owens, George Holland, William cars make no such distinctions, and do not desire the Company to make them. Even if we do retain any of the illiberal and unchristian prejudices of a past age, we do not desire to see them posted upon the walls of the city, and above all, we do not desire the visitors who are now honoring us with their presence to October 3, 1871, at the house of George N. Holcarry away the impression that we are behind the age in Christian progress. Of all the Boundary street. people in the Union, Baltimoreans ought not

Recorder Hale and the Civil Rights Bill.

[From the Nashville Tribune.] Recorder Hale, on the 9th instant, sentenced to the workhouse Stephen Boyd, a person of color, for living with Elizabeth Boyd, his wife, offer what he had to say why sentence should who is a white woman. This was under sec-

man and wife. This is also prohibited by article XI of the Constitution of Tennessee adopted "The intermarriage of white persons with negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood you are the most guilty party charged here descended from a negro to the third generation inclusive, or their living together as man and whether, as to marriage validly made before Seventeenth street, Washington.

obligation of contracts. After the above sencivil rights bill, upon which the Recorder was arrested and held to answer to the next term of the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, which meets on October 16. Under section 1 of the civil rights bill passed April 9, 1866. and re-enacted May 31, 1870, all persons o color are invested with "the same right in every State and Territory in the United States so to make and enforce contracts, &c., as is enjoyed by white citizens. And section 2 punishes "any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, &c., shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory, to the deprivation of any right secured by this act, &c., by reason of his color

or race." The theory of the prosecution against the Recorder is, evidently, that Stephen Boyd, a colored man, under section 1 of the civil rights bill, had the right to make any contract which a white man could make: that a white man might legally have entered into the contract of marriage with Elizabeth Boyd, and that, therefore, Stephen Boyd might likewise do so. So that Recorder Hale, in punishing Stephen Boyd for making a contract which he had a right to make, subjected him to the deprivation of a right secured by the civil rights bill. We presume that this view is correct. We look with interest to the action of the United States Court in the matter. The argument on the other side is based upon the equality of prohibition and punishment as to both whites and blacks for intermarrying. But it seems to us that an adroit application of this dodge might defeat, to a great extent, the object of the civil rights bill in abolishing discrimination on account of race or color. Suppose, for instance, it be desired to banish negroes from the State. This cannot be done directly. But by passing a law prohibiting all contracts between whites and blacks, it would be surely brought about. For the whites are in possession of the capital, and the negroes, who depend upon the employment | Eleventh street west; thence down Eleventh furnished by capital, could not obtain it. Suppose it be desired to prevent negroes from traveling on railroads. A law has only to be 19, 1871, at the Sixth Police Precinct Station. passed prohibiting all contracts between whites | corner of Ninth and K streets, Washington. and blacks relating to transportation of person or property, and as the roads beling to the whites, and travel upon them always involes a contract between passenger and carrier, the result aimed at would inevitably follow. And if the contract of marriage may be forbidden In Mr. Porter's remarks relative to the KuKlux bill, he made the astounding statement
that more than fifty thousand persons in the
South had fallen victims to the cruelty of the nent somewhat, | consummation, that the white person implicated | states to you that those who committed the as. and the judgment of the Court is in your case, was also punished. Under ingenious legisla New Jersey avenue; thence down New Jersey states to you that those who committed the as. sault upon him told him that they beat him that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the tion, aimed apparently at whites and blacks avenue to K street north, and along K street impartially, much or most of the protection north to North Capitel street, on FRIDAY, sought to be secured by the civil rights bill October 20, 1871, at the southeast corner of might be defeated. This will not do. The Fourth and M streets, Washington. meaning of the law is that negroes may make with whites all the contracts which whites may

vote, of a certain person for representative in of J. W. McIntire. Calvin Deal was sentenced make with whites. And if so, then section 14, to three years' imprisonment and to pay \$500 article XI of the Constitution of Tenneesee is fine. David Collins, of Spartanburg, S. C., to vold. For the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. are the supreme law of the land, anything in the evidence showed that he lent his horse and the Constitution or laws of any State to the

> GIDEON S. PALMER, M. D., Dean, No. 214 A street southeast.

JOS. TABER JOHNSON, M. D., Secretary, corner Tenth street and New York avenue The fourth regular course of Medical Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 11. 1871, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Silas L. Loomis, A. M., M. D., University avenue southeast. Robert Reyburn, A. M., M. D., Wadsworth Professor of the Principles and Practice of

Children, corner Tenth street and New York avenue northwest. Gideon S. Palmer, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, No. 210 A street southeast.

Phineas H. Strong, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, University Hill. Charles B. Purvis, A. M., M. D., Thaddeus Stevens Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, No. 1113 L street north-

Alexander T. Augusta, A. M., M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, No. 1319 L street northwest. J. Ed. Cheney, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Bella C. Barrows, M. D., Lecturer on Opthal-William H. Seaman, Lecturer on Botany.

Oscar Oldberg, Lecturer on Practical Phar-ONE CLINICAL LECTURE will be given daily at 3.30 o'clock P. M., by one of the Professors, or by the Lecturer on Opthalmology. These Lectures will be illustrated by the numerous cases in the Hospital Dispensary.

Fees: Matriculation, \$5; full course, \$100 Single tickets, \$15.

PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOOL. The third regular course will commence October 11, 1871. Lectures will be given on Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy, and Botany. JOHN A. COLE,

DEGISTRATION NOTICE.

MONDAY, October 80, 1871, at No. 41 South TO THE VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Board of Registration for the District of Columbia will hold sessions from 12 o'clock M. until 7 o'clock P. M. of each day hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of registering the voters residing in the District of Columbia, at the following named places:

FIRST DISTRICT. All that part of the county of Washington lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road, at Fort Bunker Hill, on MONDAY, October 2, 1871, at the house of Mr. Duvall, on Monroe street, Uniontown; and on TUESDAY,

land, on Benning's Bridge road, near corner of southwest corner of East Capitol and Eighth SECOND DISTRICT. All that part of the county of Washington lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road, on WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871, at the house of John H. McChesney, Brightwood; within the following bounds: Commencing at and on THURSDAY, October 5, 1871, at Harthe Eastern Branch at the foot of Fourth street

ry's carpenter shop, Tenallytown. THIRD DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street, on FRIDAY, October 6, 1871, at Lang's Hotel, on Bridge, near High street, Georgetown.

FOURTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street, on SATURDAY, October 7, 1871, at the house of John Cornell, No. 116 Congress street, between Beall and Dunbarton streets, Georgetown.

FIFTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying

west of Twenty-first street, on MONDAY, October 9, 1671, at school-house corner Twentysecond and I streets, Washington.

SIXTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying south of M street north, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets west, and south of K street north, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets west, at house No. 1822 G street, near Eighteenth street, Washington, on TUESDAY,

SEVENTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at K street north, and running up Fifteenth street west to N street north; thence east on N street north to Fourteenth street west; thence up Fourteenth street west to Boundary; thence along Boundary street to Twenty first street west; thence down Twenty-first street west to M street north; thence along M street north to Eighteenth street west, and down Eighteenth street west to K street north: thence along K street north to Fifteenth street west, on WEDNES-DAY, October 11, 1871, at 1712 P street, near

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at N street north and running up Fourteenth street west to Boundary : thence along Boundary to Sixth street west; thence down Sixth street west to Rhode Island avenue; thence along Rhode Island avenue to Seventh street west; thence down Seventh street west to O street north; thence along O street north to Eleventh street west; thence down Eleventh street west to N street north, and along N street north to Fourteenth street west, on THURSDAY, October 12, 1871, at house corner of Tenth and Q streets and Rhode Island avenue, Washington.

NINTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west, on FRIDAY, October 13, 1871, at Union Hall, Fourteenth street west, between G street north and New York avenue, Washington. TENTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west, on MONDAY, October 16, 1871, at the house southeast corner of Thirteenth and E streets, Washington.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying outh of the canal and west of Eighth street

Church's Lumber Yard, corner Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, Washington. TWELFTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and he tween Sixth street west and Eleventh street west, on WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1871, at Justice

west, on TUESDAY, October 17, 1871, at

E streets, Washington. THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Plant's office, northwest corner of Eighth and

All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at G street north and running along Seventh street west to G street north; thence along O street to street to G street north, and along G street to Seventh street west, on THURSDAY, October FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at K

street north and running up North Capitel street to Boundary; thence along Boundary street west to Rhode Island avenue; thence

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at D street north and running up North Capitol street to Massachusetts avenue; thence along Massachusetts avenue to First street west; thence up First street west to K street north; MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

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SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at D street, and running down Sixth street west to the canal; thence along the line of the canal to Four-and-a-half street; thence down Fourand a half street to Maryland avenue; thence Professor of Chemistry, No. 639 Pennsylvania along Maryland avenue eastwardly to the canal: thence along the line of the canal to South Capitol street; thence up South and North Capitol streets to D street north, and along D street north to Sixth street west, on TUESDAY. October 24, 1871, at Justice D. R. Smith's office, 306 Four-and a half street, Washington.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at Eighth street west, and running along G scoet south to the canal; thence along the line of the canal northwardly and northwesterly to its junction with Maryland avenue: thence along Mary land avenue to Four-and-a-half street; thence up Four-and a half street to the canal, and along the line of the canal to Eighth street west: thence down Eighth street west to G street. south, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1871, at house No. 458 C, between Four-and a half and

Sixth streets southwest, Washington. EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west, on THURSDAY, October 26, 1871, at the Greenleaf Coffee Mills, No. 462 H street south, between Four and a half and Sixth streets west, Washington.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at Fifteenth street east, and running north to D Boundary street; thence along Boundary street to North Capitol street; thence down North Capitol street to K street north; thence along K street to First street west; thence down First street west; thence down First street to Massachusetts avenue, and down Massachusetts avenue, and down Massachusetts avenue to North Capitol street; thence down North Capitol street to E. and along E to Fifteenth street east, on FRIDAY, October 27, 1871, at the Assessor's Office of the Nineteenth District, No. 50 H street north, between North Capitol and First street east, Washington.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east, on

A street, near First street east, Washington. TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying within the following bounds: Commencing at South Carolina avenue, and running up Fourth street east to E street north; thence along E street north to Fifteenth street east; thence down Fifteenth street east to C street north; thence along C street north to the Eastern branch; thence along the line of the Eastern branch to B street south; thence along B street south to Fifteenth street east; thence down Fifteenth street east to D street south; thence along D street south to South Carolina avenue, and down South Carolina avenue to Fourth street east, on TUESDAY, October 81, 1871, at the

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT. All that part of the city of Washington lying east, and running up Fourth street east to South Carolina avenue; thence along South Carolina avenue to D street south; thence along D street south to Fifteenth street east; thence up Fifteenth street east to B street south; thence out B street south to the Eastern Branch, and along the Eastern branch to the foot of Fourth street east, on WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871, at the northwest corner of Ninth and K streets, opposite Anacostia engine-house, Washington.

GEORGE S. GIDEON. WILLIAM SYPHAX, P. M. DUBANT. ROBERT GRIFFIN. MATTHIAS H. HUNTER. WM. C. HARPER, Clerk.

peneral block of a standard to the fine had be made, same nost end, a very same and a series and a series of the same and